FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1879.

Mr. Tilden Is be Gaining Strength ?

An esteemed correspondent writes us: By the way, Trupen is steadily growing In strength in the West and Northwest, and Is coming in favor in the South. I have just seen two gentlemen from the South have come from a tour through the Northwest and West, and they are amazed at TILDEN'S strength in those localities. They say that they find the masses the Democrats for TILDEN, and It has made a powerful impression upon them. A gentleman from Indiana ralled on me this morning and told me he was surprised at the feeling he has discovered among the people for TILDEN. Another friend of mine who has been spending two weeks at Old Point Comfort, says that he finds a great change among the Southern men in regard to TILDEN. An active friend of THURMAN's said to me this morning that he regarded TILDEN'S nomination as a foregone conclusion."

Our correspondent is honest and intelligent He may not be mistaken. These things may all be true.

Suppose Trades should be the Democratic nandidate, would he be elected? That is one If elected a second time, would be be per-

mitted to administer the office? That is another question. Questions sometimes arise more readily

than they can be answered.

The Campaign in New York.

We shall have an election of unusual importance in New York this fall. We are to elect a Governor, Lieutemant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, and State Engineer and Surveyor. Never before in the history of the State were all these officers chosen at the same time.

terms of the Superintendent of Public Works and the Superintendent of Prisons, who fill the places of the old Canal Commissioners and State Prison Inspectors, expire with the term of the present Governor. The Governor now to be chosen must appoint, with the consent of the Senate, the successors of the

two Superintendents. The entire Legislature is to be elected this fall. The Senators will held for two years. and they will take part in the choice of a Benator in Congress in the place of Mr. Kernan, whose term expires in March, 1881. In addition to these State officers, a large

number of Sheriffs, County Clerks, County Treasurers, and District Attorneys are to be elected.

Of course, the chief interest centres upon the State ticket, and more especially upon the Governor. An active canvass is now going on among Democrats and Republicans in regard to the candidates which their respective parties shall present to the people for the seven important offices to be filled. The canvass is very lively in the rural districts. This is particularly true in regard to the nominee for the Governorship. The names of aspirants for that office, and | of small stockholders in France. in fact for each and every place on the State ticket, are eropping out in both parties in all directions. And it is worthy of notice that if we are to take the word of prominent leaders in each party, the Democrats and the Republicans feel sure of car-Tying the State in November.

A few facts and figures are worthy of eareful consideration by these sanguine politicians. At the last Presidential election, the total vote cast in this State was 1.016,000. The Democratic candidate obtained a plurality of 22,700. In 1877 the total | fund, are about three and a half million del-Note thrown for candidates on the State lars a year; but, deducting these two items, ticket was 736,000. The smallest plurality | the expenses are only about a million, and received by a Democratic nomince was 11.200, while the highest was about 25,000. the canal and its adjuncts. In 1878 the entire vote east was 826,000. The Republican ticket got a plurality of 35,000.

The number of voters in this State has tion. But taking the vote thrown in that contest for the basis of a calculation, we be the general belief that a pretty full vote still greater financial success achieved by will be east this fail. The ticket to be his ocean-level canal at Sucz. M. DE LES chosen is of rare importance, and this is sees must instinctively have been prejuthe year immediately previous to the Presioperate to bring the mass of all parties to route, for they required locks. It is equally the ballot boxes. The effect upon the result in November which may be produced by the presence at the polls of the hundreds of thousands who did not vote in 1877 and 1878, | emrineer's prejudices. is a matter of grave moment. Suppose, for example, the 250,000 voters who abstained from easting their ballots in 1877 go to the polls this fall; may this not upset all presout calculations based on the result in that

year? Another class of figures must be taken into the account. Last year the Nationals gave their State ticket 75,000 votes. We presume they will this year follow the example of their brothren in other States, and nominate a ticket in New York. Will their vote rise above that of last year, or will it fall away? If it is larger, which of the old parties will thereby be the loser? If it is smaller, which

will be the gainer? We advise the Democratic and Republican leaders to carefully study these facts and figures.

Pennsylvania Not Yet a Free State.

The Times of this city has a simple-minded correspondent at Scranton, Pa. Speaking of the Republican State Convention, to be held next Wednesday, he says; "The people are anxious for the best men, and will exact nothing less from their representatives. houses, Ring influences will not prevail in shaping the candidate or the policy of the Conven-

tion. publican party will not lead it; the Ring of the official statistics that of the deaths will voluntarily abdicate, and the people, of the city in 1878 not far from seventy per for the first time in many long years, will cent.occurred in the 35,00 tenement houses be allowed a veice in unking a Republican or were those of persons sout from them t nomination. But why should these Ring | the public hospitals. More than two-thirds managers conclude to surreader their power | of the mortality of the city, therefore, is just now? What now light have they seen, | furnished by the tenement house population. or what sudden compulsion has been applied? The chief proportion of this mortality is plied? Rings seldom abdicate of their own that of ouddren under five years of are; and likely to prove an exception to the cule, and lest. They have then not only to contend shandon its sway before it is summoned.

had been been their bend servants. For majority of the tenement house population years upon years ther, in conjunction with | live.

the State Treasury was regularly appropriated to political purposes, and used to pay for election frauds, as well as to corrupt the press and the Legislature, and to control conventions. With the exception of the term of Mr. Noves, who was nominated and elected by the Democrats in 1877, on a platform denouncing the arrogance of the corporations, and on the strength of personal promises of exposure and reform in the Treasury, the Ring have had everything their own way since 1870, as they had had it before. KEMBLE and MACKEY were their model Treasurers and principal managers They really made no secret of their corrupt methods, and laughed at warning and remonstrance from any quarter. It was thus that the power grew up, which made SIMON CAMERON an absolute prince in a State supposed to be free, and enabled him, when his own ambition was filled, to transfer the scentre to his son.

Is it probable that they will forego any opportunity to recover the Treasury? It has always been the main object of their efforts, and now that a candidate for Treasucer is the only nomination to be made, it is very certain that they are not going to let the people make it, when their own power remains unimpaired and even unassailed.

The holding of the Republican Convention will be the same idle ceremony this year that it has been for years past. The Ring has already made the nomination; the platform will be prepared as usual in a back parlor, and the rest will be all dumb show, under the personal management of QUAY and KEMBLE, the patriot pair who only the other day were managing, in their usual fashion, the "four million steal" for the Pennsylvania Railroad, and representing that steal as an indispensable Republican measure.

That Ditch of Davien.

While this country is alive to the MONBOE doctrine, and will not silently suffer any European power to get a political footbold on the Isthmus of Panama, yet, after all, it may be taken for granted that Messrs, DE LESSEPS and WYSE do not propose to undermine that doctrine or to establish that foothold.

M. DE LESSEPS is moved by engineering According to the amended Constitution, the and floancial ideas, not by schemes of state eraft; in his new adventure he is guided by experience, and by a pardonable respect to his own past achievements. A man well advanced in years, though vigorous still, he has built one canal which cost, according to the latest figures rendered to Lawver Evants's Department, \$92,273,907. The chares of the Sucz Company numbered 400,000, and the par value was \$100 But M. DE Linsers sew them fall in the market as low as \$20; he saw them advance only to \$60 at the opening of the ental; he saw that, five years later, they had gone to \$114, at which floure Disasser, secured 176,602 for the British Government; and he sees them to-day at \$111 or morenotting, by the way, a very handsome annual profit on Dishauti's investment.

M. DE LESSEPS has also seen the revenue of the Sucz Canal increase from \$1,009,000 in s7a to something like \$7,000,000 to-day; and he has seen the expenses steadily decrease while the income has augmented. He finds that this pleasant state of affairs, in the face of predictions of financial furture, continued through years, is appreciated not only by the British Government but by thousands

It would be against nature to suppose that a man of the age of M. DE LESSEPS would begin on a new canal enterprise without a preference for the methods, so successful, of his old one. Now, a leading feature of the Sucz Camal is that it has no locks. Hence, with its banks once built, little of importance in repair, save the contine cleaning, is to be running expenses so low, and helped to carry the stock so high. The total expenses, including the amounts for interest and sinking only about two-niths of this goes to cleaning

Our American engineers and explorers strenuously insist that the conditions are so totally diverse at Sucz and at Panama mercased since the last Presidential class, that the tide-water system will not do for the latter. And the ordinary observer may Incline to think the Americans right. But see that 280,000 voters kept away from the | the point to note is that, with his experience polls in 1877, and 193,000 in 1878. It seems to of the great engineering success and the diced against the American projects, exdential election. These considerations will blained at Paris, except the Nicaragua clear that the modified Wyse plan of ship canal, being very short and at tide level, must have appealed strongly to the veteran

> What is true of M. Dr. Lessers is true of the large body of enginee's, capitalists, constructors, and others, who pin their faith to him as a man who has already succeeded. He and they may be wrong, and American engineers and capitalists may yet construct a Nicaragua route, and practically demonstrate it to be better than M. DR LESSEPS's. But the point just now to be observed is that the French expert and his followers were moved in the Paris Congress by his natural prejudices and his actual experience, to do as they did, rather tean by olitical machinations or stealthy enmity to the Monnon doctrine. Keeping that well in mind, it may be possible for the American people to understand in due time what M. DE LESSEPS principally wants, and for M. DE LESSEPS to understand what the American people principally want.

The Deaths Among Children.

These are the hard days for children in the city. The death rate is sure to run up in July, chiefly through the mortality among the infants born in the pestilential tenement

Nearly half the population of New York dwell in crowded tenements, in houses which contain over three families living and cook-Ay, ay; of course the leaders of the Re- ing their own food; but it is an appalling fact

motion, and the old-established, rich, and | during the three months of July, August, powerful Pennsylvania Treasury Ring is not. | and September their chances of life are fewlagainst the close and heated ale of their The Camerons, Kentrag, and Oray own | habitations, but against postiferous influthe Republican party of Pennsylvania as | ences of many other sorts, including the absolutely as if the people composing it | nextens odors of the streets in which the

the late Robert W. Mackey, baye distated | Dr. Chandler of the Board of Health, its nominations without a single exception, who has lately been to Boston, found the and directed its policy in conventions and streets there uniformly clean and whole-In the Legislature. Notody ever thinks of | some, and during the five days he was there looking further than their state for the he did not see an ash barretor a garbage future nominces or the future conduct of cart. But why is not New York the cleanthe lourty. The interest on the funds in est city in Christendom? So far as situa-

tion goes, it has the advantage of Boston and most other cities. It occupies a narrow island, between two rivers which are navigable by the largest ships. Its people are heavily taxed for sanitary purposes, and it has the most expensive municipal ma-

chinery of any great capital. Vet. with all the advantages of an abundant supply of water and a remarkable natural drainage, we find the death rate of New York among children, whose mortality furnishes the best test of a system of sanitary supervision, beyond that of cities for which nature has done far less.

The Spirit of the Thing.

We learn that a friend and representative of Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer complains of the treatment that rising statesman has received from THE SUN.

"It was worse," says this friend, "for THE SUN to publish his speech in full than to publish the criticism upon it. It ought only to have published the spirit of his remarks.

Very well. If we have a Lieutenant-Governor whose speeches cannot safely be published in full, is it safe to make him Governor?

It seems to us that the spirit of being Govgruor is sufficient for him.

Foolish Criticisms. Our contemporaries are carrying to great

extremes their criticisms on the selection of jurors in capital cases. The whole value of trial by jury depends upon the jury being impartial. A trial by a

partial, biased, prejudiced jury hardly deerves to be called a trial at all. Do our contemporaries mean to say that a man's life should be submitted to thearbitrament of twelve men whose minds are all made up beforehand, upon rumor and hear-

say, and before they have heard one word

of legal testimony? We are well aware that in some cases it has seemed as if the rule of law resulted in remitting a question of life and death to uncommonly ignorant men; but it seems to us that In this State the rule has been relaxed by statute to the utmost degree

empatible with justice to the accused. No man is exempt from temptation. Any man is liable, under great, sudden, and unexpected temptation, to slay a follow human being. Any man-he who least expects to do such a thing-may kill another in self-

defence. Look at the case of Mr. BLAIR, the bank teller who shot his coachman. Suppose he were to be tried by the prejudiced and exasperated meb who threatened to lynch him. As far as the result is concerned, he might just as well plead guilty of murder in the first degree.

Impartiality in jurors is essential to the security of citizens, in life and in property.

It seems that the Washington admirers of GRANT, being denied the society of their idol, solare themselves by pilgrimages to the farm where GRANT's gift horses are being deadheaded during his absence abroad. Such loyalty is touching, and will, no doubt, be duly appreciated when the great present taker comes ack from hol nobbing with the despots of Europe and Asia.

The great Pennsylvania mystery just now is, What has become of the Committee of the Legislature appointed to bring the King of the esters, otherwise known as the Professor of Addition, Division, and Silence, to justice?

The other day a Brooklyn undertaker was cheated out of a job. While he was fussing overthe supposed dead man, the latter opened is eyes and wanted to know what was going on. What had been mistaken for death was nly suspended animation. If the suspension had lasted a little longer the mistake would have and very serious consequences for the man.

At this season of the year the ordinary inter al between death and burial is briefer than at any other. All the more reason why every ossible precaution should be taken against hat most distressing of all blunders-premature interment. Even physicians have been deceived in this matter before now, and the fact but they have been should teach them to disrust appearances, and to be satisfied with noth-ing short of absolute certainty.

They are better qualified than we to judge of the value of the Bedish Medical Journal's sugrestions that the nitrite of amylean be usefully imployed to settle the question whether life has eally departed, and that the tying of a cord ground the finger of the supposed dead person viil also go far to clear up any doubt that may exist by showing whether circulation has en irely ceased. But in these ways or in other ways they should make themselves absolutely certain of the fact of death before giving way to

One of the court journalists reports that Haves likes his summer quarters at the Solliers' Home, and announces his purpose to remain at what he calls the post of dooty until september, when he is going to Fremont for a month. Haven thinks the Fremont air more avigorating than the Washington air. Tomorrow Mr. Duvens starts for Massachusetts. and next week the Flying Dutchman heaves anchor and sets sail for the West. Whether his cruise has any connection with the SHER MAN boom is not stated.

The Workingmen's party in San Francisco proposes to pay the Sheriff of that city here after \$2,400 a year. The Sheriffs of the interior counties cannot expect to receive much more than half of that. In some parts of the State the compensation will hardly be adequate if the risks are taken into account. The Sheriff of Invo County has just been killed in a revolver fight in which two roughs became involved in a barroom. His predecessor in office lost his life in a similar way. On that occasion the enraged citizens revenged the murder by killing five of the desperadoes who had been concerned in it. At last accounts, signifiar retribution was about to overtake the two men who are answerable for Sheriff Moong's death. Life in San Fran cisco and in the more populous counties of California is as safe as in New York; but in some of the sparsely settled border districts the reckless spirit of '49 still exists. Inyo County is on the Novada border, several hundred miles southeast of San Francisco Bay.

Policemen are not the privileged characters in New Hampshire that they are here. Up there when a member of the force blazes away at a crowd with his revolver and wounds an innocent bystender, the innocent bystander car ries his wounds into court and demands \$5,000 immages. A few suits of that sort here would have a wholesome effect.

After their experiences on Wednesday the people of several New England towns will read the accounts of prairie tornadoes out West more intelligently than they have done hitherto

The will of the late ex-Prince Imperial, by

which he bequeathed about \$180,000 in money to various persons, besides life pensions amounting to \$20,000 a year, is not a legal docu ment according to English law, not being atested by any witnesses. The English statute (1 Vie., chap. 26), provides that a will must be executed in presence of two witnesses, who see the testator sign it, or at teast acknowledge and are both present at the time. It is probable, however, that the ex-Empress would like to carry out the wishes of her son, whether expressed in legal form, or otherwise. But the question is, Where s the money to come from? It is understood that the means at the command of EUGENIS are not more than sufficient to support her in the style in which she chooses to live, It is an interesting fact, in this connection, that

Napoleon the First, when a captive in St. Helena, made a will, bequeathing millions of francs to various persons; but his whole estate turned out to be worth less than one million of francs-about 200,000.

Just as the country was beginning t dismiss last week's yellow fever panic in Memphis from its thoughts as a false alarm, the news comes that five new cases of the disease have been discovered. This is sorrowful news, and it is also disquieting nows. If the fever once becomes epidemic in Memphis, what other Southwestern city is safe? Who can tell, indeed, that this time it will be confined to the Southwest? If our brand-new National Board of Health is good for anything, now is the time for it to demonstrate its ability.

A week ago yesterday the State of Virginia steamed out of this port for Glasgow, carrying nearly a full complement of passengers; Saturday evening she ran ashore in a for on Sable Island, a hundred miles off Halifax; nine of the passengers, five of them children, perished in the surf; the officers, crew, and remaining passengers got safely to land. We defor comment until further particulars are re-

Was Mrs. HULL a dead woman when the colored servant entered her room on the morning after Cox's crime, and gave the alarm This is the question suggested by the testimony of one of the medical witnesses yesterday.

Some of the neighbors of Col. Tom Bu-FORD, who shot and killed Judge ELLIOTT of Kentucky, swear that they have always believed that Buyond was crazy, but they admit that they voted to send him to the Legislature. It seems that they thought he was quite competent to make laws, but do not think him respon sible when he violates them.

Midsummer has brought a respite to the checkered career of victory and defeat which has attended Mr. LORILLARD'S horses in England; but the respite will be brief. On the last day of the month comes the Goodwood Cup. for which Parole is entered at the compara tively light weight of 116 pounds, getting seven pounds allowance for being bred in America, Then, the following week, Aug. 5, comes the Brighton Stakes bandleap, for three-year-olds and upward, about a mile and a half, for which Uncas is entered. The day after, the 6th, will come the great two-mile race for the Brighton Cup, and for this Parole is nominated. His penalties, however, will be so heavy, both as to weight for age and weight for winnings in previous races, that he will probably have a hard struggle to win, especially as many good horses appear among the seventeen subscribers. Even if defeated at Goodwood, he will carry 134 ounds, and if victorious at the former race, as he now seems likely to be, he will carry 137 at Brighton. The weights for the Brighton Stakes, for which there are forty-nine subscribers, will be made public next week.

A fine of \$10 is a most inadequate punishnent for the scoundrel who starts a false alarm of fire on a crowded excursion boat.

A jury declared by its verdiet, yesterday, in the General Sessions, that CHASTINE COX is the murderer of Mrs. Jane L. De Forrest HULL. Cox received the verdict with only a light change of color, and listened unmoved the sentence of death. In this sentence Judge Cowing referred to the levity, or what so appeared to him, upon Cox's countenance during the trial, and expressed the hope that was not an indication of Cox's true seling, Judge Cowing sentenced Cox to se hanged, in the courtyard of the City Prison, on the 29th of August, between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. If Cox is then and there hangedand there seems now to be some doubt on this point, owing to the impression that some tenable exceptions were taken in the course of the trial, and which may result in bringing about a new trial-he will be the first person hanged since the negroes who murdered the Jewish peddlers in Lydig's Wood.

If the Rev. HERBERT H. HAYDEN is a murlever, justice demands that he suffer the penal law: If he is numbers to the decadrd crims we he stands charged, why as he depited of his id-the right to his pool name? The delay in brin v trial is a diagrace to the judiciary of this

If all newspapers would speak out in this plain fashion, the trials of accused persons yould not be delayed so often on frivolous or inadequate protexts. The Rev. Mr. HAYDEN has been a prisoner nearly a year. Should be be acquitted when put on trial he will have endured a punishment-entirely apart from his omparatively serious crime. He is assumed to be innocent until proved guilty, and it is certainly to be hoped, for the sake of humanity as well as of justice, that there will be no further postponement from Sept. 9, the date now set down for the trial.

John Kelly for President.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SEC. THE SUN e-day nontions among others the name of John Kelly or President of the United states. Although I am satuled Mr. Kelly is not anxious, because of his great interest temporated for that position, and elected, he would make the many the many the second make the property of the property of the crisis and positive the property of the crisis and positive to the property of the crisis and the property of the crisis and the property of the crisis and the property of the critical positive of the critical positive

Another Criticism on Mr. Dorshelmer's Speech. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUE-Sor: Lieut. v. Dursheimer, in that Fourth of July address has a creat deal to say about education. One is tempted to sak, after perusing his eloquent periods, "Where did he cothis own?" Serely, never before was a greater extent

and his even? Surely, rever before was a greater extent and variety of mistaformation disclayed in a public speech by so expired an afficial. Whilm the space of less than a communacia half of easin print the wondering traves of Tanomany are tall by Wr. Borsheimer.

1. That Saillies in easted the send ainm and compass.

2. That Thomas Jeffuson "termed our inclinations."

3. That "an fraint surgeon describes a free upon a zinc plate, saw that when his kinds blade touched the zinc it struck into:"

Now, unique thought yet a flavormor of New York State should, first of all, be a man of gamelee behove the send, mould. But that be not also be required to process either as accurate an adoptabilities will be saint historical nucleus as an average schools of the process of the results and an armonic of the travelees of the from making an ostenations parallel of the travelees.

The Zabriskie Family.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In an article of this date, referring to the death of Christian A. Zabri-kie, it is said: "The Zakriskie tamily is popularly dieved to have descended from King John Lil. This is the second time within the year that I have undation for the claim, excepting the imof Berger County, N.J., but remarkable for a stall beast of all, not desiring to establish a on lor aristocratic descent. They are numerous, and, with few exceptions, are sking boarest livings as tradesnon, larmers, and mar-

of gardeners. There is explicitly one Pierrenon's among us. Parsa Zamusaia, 410 Broadway. An Orchestrion for Madison Square.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sw: If that seless ornale structure, the pavilion, could be occupied g an orchestrion, or mechanical trues band, the varied mer charme of Modison sanary, that cases of beauty with be contently chimneed.

Let the most class warding of the birds, the tiny tink age of the waters the grouns chouts of the children, the great the waters the grouns chouts of the children, the agrant chost of the plants, the conscious channer is the rests affained at the plants, the conscious channer is the rests affained at the plants, the conscious channer is the constitution of the monthled little an invaliding harmony crough the superior position of the local children was the local children of the constitution of the local children of the constitution of the local children of the

The Fat and the Lenn. To the Epiton of The Sus-Sir: I have

een waiting to see an answer to the "Fall lasty," but I have not seen it. Now I am another for buly. I am as axions to lose a hundred pounds of no has the time man to gain it.
I would just like to know what to ext and what to driph
hat would reflice flux to genisely size. The not want to
see anything hat would impressly be able to genisely
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well for a.

M. L. M.

Not an Eric Man.

To the Epiron of The Sun-Sir: I notice n The Sex of to day, under the heading " sentenced to da Months for Insulting a Lody," that Henry Nelson, a tilload, was entenced by Justice Morgan, in the Sic

Januar Girr, July 14. N. Y., L. E. and W. H. R.

sioners of Accounts and the River Sheriff Reilly's Men. At the opening of the investigation of the The Commissioners of Accounts comcharges against Sheriff Reilly, yesterday, the

pleted their examination at the Park Department several days ago, and their report to the Mayor is now due. The public is looking for it to furnish the next sensation in the way of material upon which the Mayor can base charges against the Park Commissioners. The public will be disappointed in a measure, first, because the report will contain nothing of importance implicating the Park Commissioners that ha not already appeared in the columns of THE SUN; and, secondly, because the Commissioners of Accounts have not pursued their researches far enough in the right direction. The clause in the charter of 1873 under which

THE PARK DEPARTMENT,

this examination has been made is as follows: They shall, from time to time, make an examination the expenses of the several departments and offices and make such recommendations to the Board of App-tionment and other officers with reference thereto, at particularly with reference to salarica and duties, as the deem advisable. It will be seen that there is no limitation

their examination to the correctness of the bookkeeping or the system of accounts, the verification of the addition of a column of figares, the charge of any particular disburse ment to the proper appropriation, or the com-parison of auplicate vouchers with the entries on the books. Yet these are subjects with which the Commissioners of Accounts occupy most of their time and that of their assistants. It may be possible that there may be errors in these respects, but with the system of checks used in the Park Department the failure to discover any mistakes is highly improbable. But there is no room for fraud or misappropriation of money in these particulars, for all money is now disbursed at the Finance Department, and the real accounts are kept there, the accounts at the Park Department being little more than memoranda to show the detail of an expenditure which the Finance Department

more than memoranda to show the detail of an expenditure which the Finance Department records in aggregate sums charged to the several appropriations. It may be that the aggregate amounts so charged do not always agree with the amounts registered at the Park Department, and in point of fact they do not, although the total of all the amounts so charged may agree exactly. This arises from the fact that after an account is transmitted from the Park Department to the Finance Department and certified to be chargeable to a certain appropriation, the wiscaeres in the Auditor's bureau at the Comptroller's office scratch their heads over it and then charge a portion or the whole of the amount to some other appropriation and without any notice to the officers of the Park Department.

In directing the Commissioners of Accounts to make this examination, the Mayor called their particular aftention to the centract for the improvement of the fiverside Drive. All the leading newspapers of the city took this to mean that the Mayor intended to bring charges against the Commissioners, or three of them at least, based upon their action with reference to this improvement. This is doubtless the true interpretation of the measure, and the Mayor was probably acting on the information made public in the columns of The Sun in May last, and is seeking now official information of the same facts. The Sun set forth the whole story of the frands of the centractors and the action of the Park Commissioners in breaking down the expert inspection and supervision of the centract and in certifying to the Finance Department for payment the bills of the contract of the Park Commissioners in breaking sloves for work which was either not done at all or done so defectively that much of it has since been confessed to be not in accordance with the terms of the contract, and some of it has been confessed to be not in accordance with the terms of the contract, and some of it has been confessed to be not in accordance with the terms of the contractors and t

Also that upon the last one. Commissioner Lane, who had objected to and voted against the assauge of every one of these bills, wrote the ollowing certificate:

I refuse to andit the foregoing estimate of Decker & Juntard for \$15,125 Ms for the vessen that my personal xammation of the work satisfus me that it has not been sefuring a coording to the contract, and that the certificate of tice carriers, Franklin, that it has been so personned is incorrect.

cale at the charmer, Frankin, that it has been so performed is incerrent.

The Commissioners of Accounts will also be
able to report that a further estimate and bill of
the contractors, amounting to \$5,099.48, was
privately audited by the above-mentioned three
Commissioners, and with their signotures upon
it was transmitted to the Finance Department
for payment without having been passed upon
by the Roard in regular session, in the manner
provided by law for all appropriations of money;
and that this was done by these Commissioners
at a time when they each of them had in their hands a report of a commission of engineers who had examined the work upon the lifverside avenue and had condemned it in many impor-

twente and had constructed that pa feeding.

The oregoing is but a brief statement of the main points on which the Park Commissioners have neglected their duty in respect to the Riverside avenue contract. Readers who are interested in pursuing the subject in detail will find the history of these transactions in the first oregin of the pursuing the subject and May 5, 11.

criside avenue contract. Readers who are interested in pursuing the subject in detail will find the history of these transactions in the issues of The SUN for April 28 and May 5, 11, 27, and 31.

An important matter, that has probably escaped the notice of the Commissioners of Accounts, for they seem to have made no examination in that direction, and in which great abuses and frauds could be perpetrated, is the following: The Department of Parks expends annually about 40,000 for materials and supplies. This money is expended generally in sums less than \$1,000, so that the contracts are made at private letting, and not after advertisement and the opening of bids, which is the course prescribed by law for "particular jobs," requiring an expenditure of over \$1,000. It is, the refore, obvious that there is an abundant opportunity not only for favoritism in the selection of the tradesmen from whom purchases shall be made, but also for making contracts very remunerative to the dealers and their friends. There has been an admirable system of chacks in use in the Park Department, the purpose of which was to secure an economical, indictions, and fair expenditure of this amount for the needed surplies. Part of this system was that the Treasurer should select the parties from whom the purchases are to be made, and it has been the custom for this officer to invite several dealers to make offers for any considerable item. The order given by the Treasurer was invariably countersigned by the President before it was issued and the goods purchased. When the bill was presented it was examined and certified by several clerks and officers of the department before it was finally passed by the Beard and transmitted to the Finance Department. The necessity and advantage of such asystem is obvious. It is always important that a purchasing officer should have the wholes me restraint of the required approval of a coordinate officer.

In the beginning of the year 1878 the Board of the Park Pepartment, composed of the same Commissioners as at present, reaffirmed this system of checks anon disbursements by a resolution authorizing the Treasurer to make purchases of supplies and materials to be approved by the President. At that time Commissioner Wenman had just vacated the office of Treasurer to assume that of President, and Commissioner taneing the near appointed to fill the vacant Treasurership. Commissioner Wenman during his term as Treasurer had had considerable experience of the restraining power that a caredistribution as Treasurer had had considerable experience of the restraining power that a careful and waterful President could exercise over the expenditures of the department, and hence he was ready to perpetuate the system when Commissioner Lane was selected to exercise the powers and patronage of the office. Commissioner Lane was selected to exercise the powers and patronage of the office. It was soon found that Treasurer Lane was not quite as accommodating in respect to the persons from whom gossis were to be pur-chased as Commissioner Wennin could wish. classed as Commissioner Wenman could wish. On one occasion he went so far in this nagravating spirit that be actually awarded a certain contract for making cases to the lowest bidder instead of handing it over at a higher price to the parties apparently preferred by Commissioner Wenman. The Board undertook to disciple to the parties apparently preferred by Commissioner Wenman. The Board undertook to disciple Treasurer Lane for this conduct and brockeded as far as they could, and until they struck a stone wail in the shape of an equinen of the Counsel to the Corporation to the effect that the Treasurer had about the further disagreements occurred, notably that in respect to the payments upon the Eversede brice entract, and on Jan. 15 last the following resolution was carried:

Keep of That the resolution adopted by the Borrel or a

kind. Such a mode of procedure is characteristic of the worst period of vity misgovernment, and a cose analytical examination of the accounts of the department in this direction is called for just as much as an examination of the accounts of the literards contract, and a great deal more than the comparison of entries in a case took, with the vonchers or the addition of a common of figures.

The late William Dorsheimer

DEPUTY GALE'S FEES.

The Extraordinary Charges made by One of referee said he had decided to admit certain documentary evidence relative to moneys dis-

in Ludlow street jail. Deputy Sheriff Gale then took the stand. He was the same witness who, on the preceding day, had so successfully evaded Mr. Bush's efforts to serve a subporna upon him, "darting out at one door," the lawyer complained, after his visit to the Sheriff's office, "as I entered by He is a swarthy, powerfully-built the other." man, and did not seem to like his position as a witness at all. His manner of testifying, too, was peculiar. At first he answered every question indirectly, and when pressed closely upon points relating to money receipts and disbursements, he frequently appealed to the referee for aid, but failing to get it he finally grew desperate, and when Mr. Bush put such a question as What became of the balance?" he seemed to take a sort of pleasure in answering, "That

went into my own pocket."

He had been a deputy sheriff for eight years, and he identified a number of orders of execution upon which he had acted. On one of these he had collected \$128, of which \$74.67 had been deducted for expenses. Among the charges were: Keeper's fee, \$17: poundage, \$5: and were: Keeper's fee, \$17: poundage, \$5: and compensation for his own services, \$9. which, he said, was allowed him by the plaintiff's attorney. In another instance he had paid \$19.25 for an advertisement in the City Record, \$20 for four notices posted up on the walls of the Court House, and \$29.25 for filing the certificate in the County Clerk's office. When pressed to say whether he had indeed paid into the County Clerk's office so large a fee as the record showed, he hesitated, and said he could not remember exactly how much he had paid. He was not prepared to swear that it had exceeded \$10, and was uncertain whether it had been more than \$5. Finally he refused to say that it was as much as \$1, and when Mr. Bush asked him what had become of the difference between the amount actually paid and the sum shown in his account, he grew indignant, and said that

the amount actually paid and the sum shown in his account, he grow indignant, and said that was his own private business, and he appealed to the referee for protection, and this last resource failing him, he admitted that "it went into his own pocket."

On another occasion, when he levied an execution, he charged \$5.69 for "Levy and Return Foes," whereas, in the preceding instance, this item had only amounted to \$2.50. This apparent discrepancy he explained away by saying that in the latter case the attorney for the plaintiff had wished him to get larger lees. In consequence of this his compensation fee was \$25.

consequence of this his compensation fee was \$25.

A discussion here arose between the lawyers, Mr. Le Rocque, for the Sheriff, saying that as long as an amicable agreement was entered into between the deputy and the plaintiff's attorney, the former was justified in charging whatever amount was mutually satisfactory, while Mr. Bush argued that the defendant had some rights in the matter, as, after all the fees designated by the law had been paid, and the judgment satisfied, the balance, if any remained, should be returned to him.

Continuing his testimony, the Deputy Sheriff said that once he had levied upon a case containing sixty black for thats. They were all the goods he could get in satisfaction of a judgment, and the net proceeds of their sale was only \$28.75. Of this he had paid \$5 for notices of saie, \$5 for cartage, \$9.21 compensation for his own services, and some other charges. The witness again appealed to the referee when he was asked if he had really given the \$5, as shown in the record, to the cartman, again falled to obtain relief, and admitted that he had only paid \$3. The total charges were more than the amount realized by the sale of the hats, and the past not foulling—not

again failed to obtain relief, and admitted that he had only paid \$3. The total charges were more than the amount restlized by the sale of the hats, and the plaintiff got nothing—not even the \$2 deducted from the carriman, for that, the Deputy Sheriff said, he looked upon as part of his own legitimate perquisites.

On another occasion he levied upon property, from the sale of which he realized \$718. He charged \$15 for advertising in the \$Gy Record, and \$20 for drawing up the form of advertisement. He did not think this last item was exorbitant, but he would not swear that the whole of the \$15 mentioned in the bill was paid to the \$Gy Record. His owncompensation fee was \$15. On one execution he collected \$2,002.28. He charged in his bill \$180 for a "keeper's fee," but he would not like to be positive that he had paid so much. He might, he thought, have kept a little of it for himself. The levy and return fee was \$10.96, and the difference between this amount and the sum charged for the same item on other occasions was owing to an agreement between himself and the attorneys for the plaintiff and defendant.

Under cross-examination the deputy sheriff said he had never consuited Sheriff Relify as to what fees he should charge when he levied an execution; nor did he ever recort to him when his work was done. He merely paid him the poundage, deducting his own commission of ten per cent. Ali balances, except keeper's fees, went into the witness's pockets.

ten per cent. All balances, except keeper's fees, went into the witness's pockets.

In the afternoon Mrs. Mary O'Brien was examined in the Sheriff's private office, as she said that she was too ill to take the witness stand in the court room. She was certainly very nervous, and at times almost hysterical in giving her testimony.

She said she was employed in Ludlow street is ill as a demostly receiving the procedure.

She said she was employed in Ludiew stiall as a demestic receiving \$19 a month ary. After the first month Mr. Fitzsimons, he would deduct \$9 a month for her board lodging, and thereafter he gave her the tails at the end of each month. Katle Mangin at the end of each month. Katle Mangin was an assistant cook in the jail, and when she went away the witness took her place. Thereafter every month a receipt for Katle Mangin's waters was brought to the witness, and she was asked to sign it, which she did, supposing that there was no harm in her doing so. She did not sign her own name except in one instance. On every other occasion she signed Katle Mangin. Several of those receipts, embodied in the Sheriff's monthly accounts, were shown to the witness, but she was greatly confused, and said she could not positively identify the signatures as her own. She knew, however, that she bad signed the receipts after Katle Mangin had gone from the jail.

Mr. Bush said he was making every effort to secure the attendance of Katle Mangin, and at his request further proceedings were adjourned until next Wednesday.

MR. GLOVER'S PAID ASSISTANTS.

One of them Bentes that they were a Biscredit to the Committee. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sor: In that istice to all, which The Sex desires to practise, allow one f the best abused men in the land, who indinately nows whereof he speaks, to correct a misstatement in our article of Monday on " Mr. Glover's Report." Regarding the "errors commutted," by Mr. (Power, " to ose" assistants" to cease to undure in silence the abuse that has been heaped on them; and I for me say that Mr. Hever, at least, avoided the greatest and bet the castest "error" in such motions, that of choosing assistants who entence. Committee which we independ to projudice which was excited by our

The Great Russian Robbery.

Our correspondent at Kherson sends as word Four miles from scheroon there is a farm belonging to a dew manion telephochenics. The challent of the law

The New Telegraph Company.

The American Union Telegraph Company,

The Chleage Police.

The pay of Chicago policemen has been reduced to \$5 regular, and those who do not wish to serve at this pay are allowed to resign.

...The Protestant clergymen of Utica have agreed not to preach funeral sermons.

—Among the debts that a Norwich man ran away from was \$100 for new rent and \$70 for liquors. -An enthusiastic temperance woman at

SUNBEAMS.

Fort Collins, Colorado, has given a supper to all the young men in the town who had not imblied alcoholie bursed and received for and from the prisoners liquer for sixty days previous. -An illustrated history of universal literature is being issued in the Czech language, edited by Vaciav Petru of Pilsen, in Bohemia. The first volume

deals with Chinese and Sanskrit literature. -Two policemen at Wilmington, Delatruck and kicked a manacled negro prisoner until his was dangerously injured. The Philadelphia Tone thinks that these officers would "disgrace even the police force

-The Roman Court of Cassation, on July 3. pronounced judgment in the case of the "Counters Lambertini versus the Counts Antonells," heirs of the late Cardinal Antonelli. The appeal of the Con-

ected with costs.

--Mr. Sinciair of Muscatine, Iowa, awoke in the night and saw the form of a person at the window Thinking he had caught a burglar, he drew a revolve from under his pillow, took careful aim, fited, and his his wife, who was at the window opening the -The trial of M. Paul de Cassagnae on

charges of exciting to hatred and contempt of the Freek. Government, by the violence of the language in his paper, the Pops, took place on July 3 at the Seine Assies. M. de Cassagnae conducted his own defence, and asse entire responsibility of the incriminated articles jury acquitted him. -Mrs. Edminston of Clinton, Ill., awoke n the night and saw several men handing her denghter

out of a window. The mother screamed, wheremon the men dropped their burden and ran away. The zirleays that she was being stolen, but she fails to explain why she made no resistance, and it is thought that the affair was an elopement. -Disturbances are taking place among

the peasants in the Taratschin district of Eq. 4a, owing to a false expectation of a general reportition of the land. Kieff being a chief centre of the revolutionary Seculists propaganda on the occasion of the publication of the Circular, opportunity was probably taken by active et -Bismarck is back at his beloved Varzin,

and roams about that park which Kew does not surpass in beauty, nor Torcy and St. Germain in grandeur. It was this park which induced Bismarck to purchase Varzin. Undulating from the house, it morges into the woods, and forms a green ocean of foliage. Grand beeches, ancient oaks, and pines lend variety. -Seventeen Chinamen, diseased with leprosy, were shipped back to Hong Kong recently from San Francisco. Now the San Francisco Cull says that

five more have been discovered, and wishes to know whether some of the Eastern hospitals will not volunteer to take care of them, since this part of the country is so ull of advocates of unrestricted Chinese im migration. -It is said no will has yet been discovered of the late Baron Rothschild. Like the late Lord Chan cellor Lymbhurst, he was always to king of the folly and improvidence of men who die without making their will, and like his legal fordship, he left his £13.000,000 to be

"arranged." The legacy duty is £188,000 Lord Chan ellor Sugden, who wrote the celebrated treatise on wills -Mr. Plummer was thrown out of his ragon near Guelph, Canada, in the night. His spine and houlder were broken, and he by successious in the road. Mr. Grindle's dog barked at him antil Mr. Grindle came out of the house. Seeing the dez run excitedly around an object that in the darkness bloked like some wild beast, Mr. Grindle fired at it with a run. In spite of

broken bones and buckshot, Mr. Plammer will re--Miss Bowden did not deem it prudent to reject Walliam Plater's offer of marchase on the set, be cause they were riding on a lonely read near Omaha and he said that he would kill bertif she refused togs straightway with him to a clergyman; but as seen as they reached the city she called out for help, and a mar took her away from her impetuens lover. Finter chased, and shot her, the builet going through her budy, but not making a mortal wound.

-The Rev. Dr. Wilkinson of the Rochester Seminary says, in the Independent that 'culture, ande its encouraglic name of 'culchah,' has acquired a som the false conception of culture that sought to mask itself under that entirely respectable name has its character very happily represented in the sareastic misspelling it which the ready popular wit has taken its revenge upon

-The Reno (Nevada) Journal says that railroad trains, in crossing Steamford Valley, in that State, make a peculiar rumbiling sound, as though going over a bridge. It says that this noise is accounted for either by supposing that the ground is of a very porest nature or that there are subterranean caverns formed by beiling waters. There are numerous hot springs in the neighborhood that have a very sulphumus alor. It is said that during an earthquake the land of this valley rolled like a ribbon in the wind."

-The reorganization of the Persian army nder the direction of Austrian officers is proceeding atisfactority. With the exception of the headdress th rian army. The infantry wear blue coats or blouses, with red facings, and gray treusers; the rifles, gray coats with green facings; while the dress of the and cavalry is exactly like that of the same are and inspected some of the barracks-like distributions and an event has taken place in the history of Person-and afterward reviewed the troops. Arms and are wanting

to render the equipment of the Persian in placement of -The Emperor of Austria's apartments at Isolit, his summer home, are very map -two large, plain rooms, covered with India matting, and simply far-Christus, the gift of his father, the late Archibits Frank his travels. On his writing table he some course Virginia cigars-tor be is an inveterate smoker-and on a shell above is a well-worn military can and a bor books in several languages. Among them are several English and American, for bis Majewy is an accomplished linguist.

-The legal position of Mr. Tracy Turnerells, whose laurel wreath was reported by Lord Bea-constells, is, says the London reference of south, a little subarrassing. He undertook, on behalf of the 52,800 contributors, to transmitte their pennies into a golden ereath, and to offer this wreath to ford Beaconsdelf. Vhether he must be deemed to have undertaken to ofer the wreath in such a manner as to be there to insure acceptance is a point of some difficulty. The present question is, what should be done with the τ to the diff. and the first consideration is in whom boths build property in the waveate-in the contributors of the \$2.888 per nies, or in Mr. Turnerelli, with a resulting trust for the contributors. In any case, it is for the contributors to direct the manner in which the wreath shall be dealt A raffe for it summe the contributors a sold unnertanately, be undoubtedly illerat.

-In 1870 an eminent London merchant rewived a letter from a valued correspondent to 11 and ord apprising him that he had been victionized to the extent He requested his friend to look out for him on what B known as the " Butch Walk" of the Rayal Exchange and in a few days the microhant "spetted" him, mode his acquaintance, and asked him to live Dimer sub-cluded the host accused him, and the offence was canlidly admitted. Asked to restore the money he said by could not return all massmuch as he had spent some, but he took out a bundle of notes and placed them in the merchant's hand. The latter then told from that has floor burg correspondent, this most generous or man had its structed him in the event of the offender appearing to be pendent and ready to do what he condition the way of restitution, to give him a check for Contactic was a till tive, and he desired to give him and now ham. It therefore handed him a check for that amount. When he next day he paid in the young man's rest he banker and they were manistaballas for

-The Willow Van Cott lately empireted a revival in the Hodding Methods t church Recode. Owing to the hear or some other or regarding were not large, nor the conversion. At the end of twelve days the Walley Light of religions and a substitute was taken up to the state of the s once, with the following note "It that companished for twelve days' severe soit to fact train. The tractor wrote meadened of loon are publicly to "States Van a St. vine bloom lived in

vent dire

yest neck brov

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